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The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

On *Saturday* last the following MESSAGE from the House of Representatives, was sent up to the Governor, in ANSWER to his of the *Tenth* Instant.

May it please the Governor,

IT *is in some degree satisfactory to us, notwithstanding our difference in Opinion in divers Things, that any Thing remained which rendered our Address acceptable to the Governor; and we should in this respect have thought ourselves happy not to have been laid under the necessity of entering into a Dispute, the Consequences of which we think are full as much to be feared as the impending Dangers against which we are warned.*

To consider us as the Representatives of the whole Body of the People, as a Part of the Legislature, and as Protestants, was undoubtedly right; and we agree it might not have become the Governor to have distinguished the particular religious Persuasion of every Member, and yet we little thought him a Stranger to That professed by the Majority of this House; or that any Declaration of ours should have given ground to lament the unhappy Circumstances of a Country, our Duty, our Interest, and Inclination, prompt us so much to regard; much less, that a Country so populous, blessed with so many natural Advantages, and so capable of defending itself, should from a religious Principle of its Representatives, be subjected a Prey to the first Invader: A Position not clear to our Understandings, and we hope mistaken. If it is populous, and capable of defending itself, that Capacity is unrestrained, and it must be want of Inclination to exert it, and not the Principles of its Representatives, which must subject it (as we conceive) a Prey to any Invader. That we have many natural Advantages is true: We are scituate upon a River of difficult Navigation, far distant from the Sea, and not easily to be attacked from thence: New-Jersey *lies between us and the Ocean;* New-York *and* New-England *between us and the principal Settlements of the* French; Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina *and* Georgia *between us and the* Spaniards; *and besides all these Advantages, a considerable Number of Inhabitants, equal, perhaps, to those of any other Colony, who we suppose have been disciplined and enur'd to the Art of War.*

The French *of* Canada, *may, for aught we know, share in the Ambition generally imputed to their Countrymen; but we can by no means think them so formidable, nor any Enterprise from thence so feasible as seems to be represented to us. Their principal Settlements are many Hundred Miles distant; the Intercourse between us difficult, both by Land and Water; a Preparation to that purpose would require considerable Time, and great Expence, and the Event, in respect to them, extremely hazardous. For should any Attempt be made on this Province, we are in a Manner surrounded by others; the Number of the* French, *in proportion to the* English *Inhabitants, small; most part of the* British *Governments on the Continent, must in all probability have Notice of it; and if those in this Province, who are principled for defending their Possessions by Force, were too weak to resist (tho' the Governor allows they are not) What can the* French *propose to themselves? They must know, that were it possible to succeed in an Enterprize against us, they must yet, morally speaking, be liable to be cut off, either in staying here, or in their Return to their own Country. Besides, from any Accounts we have yet heard, no War is declared between the Crown of* Great Britain *and that Nation, and we would willingly hope never may: Why then should we only be so sollicitous about the Event of a Thing which may never happen?*

It must needs be pleasing to every true Lover of his Country, to hear the Governor declare himself so freely in favour of our Charter, our Laws for Liberty of Conscience; and of his having been an Advocate for Liberty, both Civil and Religious; and yet, we cannot exactly agree with the Governor's Sentiments, when he tells us, that no Purity of Heart, no Set of religious Principles will protect us from our Enemy: *for as there is an Almighty Power, which superintends the Government of the World, Principles of Religion agreeable to his Will, and Purity of Heart, even as the World is at present circumstanced, may hope for His Protection, who can turn the Hearts of Men as he pleases, and who for the sake of ten righteous Persons would have spared even the Cities of* Sodom *and* Gomorrah.

We take no delight in differing in Opinion from the Governor, and yet we cannot see the exact Parity of Reasoning between the convicting and condemning of those little Rogues (as the Governor is pleased to call them) who break into our Houses, and destroying the Soldiers of a Foreign Prince in case of an Attack. The latter may indeed do us the greater Injury, and both, 'tis true, are made liable to suffer Death; the former by the Laws of our Country, and the latter by the Law of Nations. And yet it is easy to discover the difference between killing a Soldier fighting (perhaps) in Obedience to the Commands of his Sovereign, and who may possibly

possibly think himself in the Discharge of his Duty; and executing a Burglar, who broke into our Houses, plundered us of our Goods, and perhaps would have murdered too if he could not otherwise have accomplished his Ends; who must know at the Time of the Commission of the Fact it was a Violation of Laws humane and divine, and that he thereby justly rendered himself obnoxious to the Punishment which ensued. But we hope the Fruits of our Labour, and those of our Fore-Fathers, are reserved for neither of these. That the Freeholders of this Province have chosen us their Representatives, is very true, and as true, that divers of them have petitioned us to the purpose the Governor is pleased to mention, for whom we have a due Regard. But if the Number of Petitioners were to determine, we are informed and believe, a much greater Number would apply in a manner different to those; some of whom, not of our Religious Persuasion, we presume think as we do, that if the Measures propos'd were fallen into, it would be a certain Expence, the Benefit small and uncertain. To build Forts, as we apprehend, would be of no Use, and create a Charge too heavy for the Province to bear: A Militia though established by a Law, like the voluntary Militia so handsomely described by the Governor, might exhibit a pretty Piece of Pageantry for a time, but be of no real Service to the Country: They differ indeed in this, a Militia established by Law may continue their Show the longest; but were we to judge by what passes in some Neighbouring Colonies, the Powers some Governors have been able by this Means to bestow on their Officers, have listed them in their Services, to purposes different to what their Offices design'd them, and we believe of no Advantage to the Governments in which they were constituted. The Payment of Taxes for carrying on a War by our Friends in England, is not parallel to the case under Consideration; nor do we think the Governor fully informed, in respect to what he is pleased to mention in the Affair of Canada: Queen Anne under her Sign Manual did require of the then Lieutenant Governor to be aiding and assisting in that Expedition; but on his communicating it to the Assembly, they declared "the Majority of "the Inhabitants were of the People called Quakers, re-"ligiously perswaded against War, and therefore could not "be active therein, yet believed it was their Duty to pay "Tribute, and yield due Obedience to the Power GOD had "set over them in all Things, so far as their Religious "Persuasions would permit: And therefore took that Op-"portunity to express their Duty, Loyalty and faithful O-"bedience, by giving a Sum of Money to the Queen's Use," altho' she never received it, it being applied by a succeeding Governor to his own particular Use, and can be no great Encouragement for future Assemblies to follow the Example.

However well acquainted the Governor may have made himself with the Powers granted by the Royal Charter, we presume he has not been conversant in our first Proprietor's Writings, otherwise it would not have been possible for him to have drawn any such Consequence from that, or any other Paragraph of the Charter, relating to the Opinion of that great Man. He not only profess'd himself a Quaker, and wrote in their favour, but particularly against Wars and fighting; in which he has said so much and so well for himself and us, we need say little for him. We have no Inclination or Desire to extend the Words of the Charter, further than might be agreeable to that Part of the Inhabitants, which differ in their Religious Persuasions from us, and which they shall think for their Benefit; although it has been maintained, that the Crown, and consequently others duly authorized from thence, in Case of an Invasion, may command Men to equip themselves at their own Expence, and to face an Enemy too in time of Danger: But however this be, there is no doubt they are at Liberty to do what they may think necessary of the kind voluntarily; and that we hope will suffice, when they are convinced there is any real Danger.

Indeed if so small a Number of the Inhabitants as two or three Hundred, among so many Thousands not principled against War, be all who are likely to distinguish themselves in a Military manner, and they need Persuasions to it too, it must be of no great Service to the Country. But, this, if true, seems to prove more than was intended by it, viz. that far the greater Number, even of these Inhabitants, are against a Militia: Otherwise, why do they need to be compell'd, who think it necessary for their common Safety?

The Principles of the People called Quakers, we think are so well known to the Crown and Government in our Mother Country, that no Declaration of ours, in that respect, will inform them more than they already know: And yet the Indulgences we have received in Cases wherein our Consciences were affected, as it excites our Gratitude, and renders the Obligations we are under to Loyalty and Fidelity the stronger; so it gives us room to hope, that in like Cases we shall not be exposed to their Derision and Contempt, but to the Continuance of their Compassion and Protection.

By a Law almost as old as the Creation, Building, Planting, Sowing, and other Parts of Agriculture, became necessary for the Sustenance of Life; and so to those who would traffick in Parts beyond the Seas, Ships and Seamen were requisite, the nature of whose Undertaking obliged them to Industry in Discharge of their Duty, as well as for their own Safety, and not [illegible] with any Injury to others. But because we may lawfully build, plant, sow, or send Ships to Sea; or that because it is necessary for Seamen to take care of a Ship in a Storm, that therefore it is consistent with Christianity to defend ourselves at the Expence of the Lives of our fellow Creatures, tho' our Enemies, is not equally evident to us. And yet if others think the Arguments forcible, such have their Liberty.

We hope there could be no unkind Intention in taking those Words in a literal Construction, which were intended in a metaphorical Sense; or in the Application of a Text to a purpose it was not adduced, and then drawing Inferences from it.---But these are too minute to give the Governor any trouble about. And therefore to conclude, we beseech the Governor would judge favourably of our Words and Actions, and believe that whatever can be reasonably expected from loyal and faithful Subjects to the Crown, Lovers of their Liberties, their Families, and their Country, as far as is agreeable with our Religious Persuasions, he may expect from us; but if any thing inconsistent with these be required of us, we hold it our Duty to obey GOD rather than Man.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOHN KINSEY, *Speaker.*

EDINBURGH, Sept. 25.

We hear from Aberdeen, that on the 20th Inſt. the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers in that Place ſeized 14 Anchors of Brandy, ſome Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, &c. which for the more Secreſy, they endeavoured to convey away by the Back of the Town, but were ſo furiouſly ſet upon by the Mob, whom ſome of the Soldiers, who had the Charge of the Goods, exaſperated by attempting to fire, that they not only loſt the Seizure, but were ſoundly beaten in the Bargain. Next Day the Magiſtrates examined ſeveral Witneſſes, committed ſome Perſons to Priſon on Suſpicion, and, with the Collector, propoſe a Reward of Ten Guineas to any one who ſhall diſcover the Aggreſſors.

Sept. 27. We hear there has been a prodigious Struggle in many of the Royal Burroughs in their late Elections of Magiſtrates. And yeſterday at Burnt-Iſland, there were no leſs than three contending Parties, but the Election went in Favour of James Oſwalo, of Dunnikier, Eſq;

'Tis ſaid, that the Lawyers imployed for the Prince of Wales, have made ſeveral important Diſcoveries relating to the Revenue ariſing to his Royal Highneſs, as Prince of Scotland.

We hear from the Shire of Roſs, that a vaſt Number of a certain Clan came down in Arms, and forcibly took from my Lord Roſs's Parks, about 30 Cows, which his Factor had carried thither, being found in a Foreſt, which was his Lordſhip's Property. It is ſaid a great deal of Damage was done.

LONDON, Octob. 6. Laſt Week the Blandford and Salisbury Stage Coaches coming from Stockbridge, were robb'd by two Highwaymen, about Five o'Clock: At firſt only one of them made his Appearance, when a Gentleman in the Coach ſtepping out with a Brace of Piſtols, and making ſome Reſiſtance, the Highwaymen rode off, but ſoon returning with his Accomplice, who being armed with a Fuzee-Gun, they obliged the Gentleman to lay down his Piſtols, and deliver his Money, and having rifled the reſt of the Paſſengers, they gave the Coachman and Poſtilion Money, and then ordered them to drive on, without admitting the Gentleman who gave them Trouble to get into the Coach again. They had juſt before robbed a Gentleman of five Guineas.

Soon after this five Dorſetſhire Farmers coming from Weyhill, were robbed of 7 l. within a Mile of Newton-Toney, by two Highwaymen well mounted, ſuppoſed to be the ſame abovementioned. They have infeſted the Road between Salisbury and Weyhill for above a Week paſt, and have robbed abundance of People.

We hear that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to give his Royal Bounty of 500 l. towards rebuilding the Steeple of the Pariſh Church of Kenſington, which for ſome Years has been in a very ruinous Condition.

We hear, That above Thirty Thouſand Pounds is already ſubſcribed towards building and endowing an Hoſpital for Foundling Children, which will be begun as ſoon as his Majeſty's Royal Charter has paſs'd the Great Seal for that Purpoſe, which will be on the 12th of October next,

Yeſterdey ſe'nnight about 12 o'Clock the Houſe of Mr. Gayner, a Working Silver-Smith, next Door to the Grafton Head Inn, at the Bottom of Hayhill, Piccadilly, fell down; and though Twelve or Thirteen Perſons were in Bed at the ſame time, and fell with it into the Yard, none of them received any great Hurt. Mr. Gayner, his Wife, and others, were bury'd under the Ruins for ſome time before they could be got out.

On Monday laſt there was a General Meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of the College of Phyſicians, at their College in Warwick Lane, for the Election of Officers for the enſuing Year; when Dr. Pellet was continued Preſident; Dr. Dodd, Dr. Waſey, Dr. Hoadley, and Dr. Banks, were choſe Cenſors, Dr. Tyſon, Treaſurer, and Dr. Reeve, Regiſter.

At the ſame time Dr. Plumtree, jun. was admitted a Fellow, and Dr. Chancey, a Candidate.

The Preſident, in an elegant Latin Speech, thank'd Dr. Mead for a Preſent which he had made to the College, of a fine marble Buſto of the late famous Dr. Harvey.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

A TRACT of 1250 Acres of Land, formerly *Nathan Stanbury's*, in the *Great Swamp*, in *Morris* County, *Weſt Jerſey*, adjoining to Land, late *William Biddle's*, now *Samuel Johnſon's*, alſo to a Tract on the Weſt ſide of *Muskonetung* River, bounding North on *John Bowlsby's* Line: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may, for further Information, apply to *Robert Jordan* in *Philadelphia*, to *Iſaac Decow* in *Burlington*, or to *Edward Rockhill*, living near the Premiſſes.

WHEREAS Notice was ſometime ago given, to all indebted to the Eſtate of *Thomas Sharp* (late of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, deceas'd) to pay their ſeveral Debts; and yet but few ſuitable Compliances made: This is further to inform all indebted, that failing their making Payment, or giving ſufficient Security before the enſuing Court of *March*, they ſhall be ſued without Exception, by *John Hopkins*, and *John Inglis*, } Adminiſtrators.

RUN away the 13th Inſt. from *William Blair* of *Middleton* in *Cheſter* County, a Servant Lad, named *James Odonally*, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, middle Stature, a brisk Blade, ſhort black curl'd Hair, freſh Complexion, a little pock-mark'd: Had on a good Suit of home-made Cloaths of a light brown Colour, a good linnen Shirt, a new felt Hat, bluiſh yarn Stockings, new Shoes with broad braſs Buckles, and blue and white ſpotted Mittins. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

William Blair.

ON the 8th Inſtant abſented, from his Maſter *John Pricket*, a Servant Man, named *John Mahany*, purchas'd the Day before of Capt. *Atwood*, a young well-ſet Man, about 22 years of Age, with but one Eye, his right Eye being loſt by an Accident: He had on a Suit of dark Iriſh Frize, much worn, old black Pluſh Breeches, grey worſted Stockings, a ſpeckled Handkerchief about his Head, a Felt Hat, and a pretty good Wig in his Pocket. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and brings him to Capt. *Atwood* in this City, ſhall have *Thirty ſhillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by.

John Pricket.

ON the 29th of *December* paſt, the Houſe of *William Harriſon*, on *Paſſyunck* Road near *Philadelphia*, was broke open, and the following Goods taken out, viz. Several Holland Shirts, ſome ruffled and ſome plain, two pair of Breeches, one of olive-colour'd Cloth, the other black ſilk Camblet, a new Engliſh Bever Hat, a new brown natural Wig, a new pair of black ſilk Stockings, and a new pair of pearl colour'd Ditto, with ſeveral other pair of black ſilk Ditto, two new ſilk Handkerchiefs, a Tortoiſe ſhell Snuff-Box with a bath metal Rim, and ſtudded with Gold, ſeveral Dozen of compound metal Shoe Buckles to the Value of about 5 *l.* Sterl. an India Calabaſh that holds better than a Jill and ſhap'd like a Pear, tip'd with Silver and a Silver Screw with a Cork ſet in it for the Top; ſeveral Caſes of Razors with two in each Caſe; ſome Paper Money and ſome Silver of a very old Stamp, *&c. &c. &c.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief or Thieves ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, or the Goods had again, ſhall have *Forty ſhillings* Reward paid by

William Harriſon.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

A Tract of Land and Meadow, containing 2237 Acres lying at *Paquaeſs*, in *Hunterdon* County, in *Weſt-New-Jerſey*, bounded on the North by Mr. *John Reading*'s Land, on the Eaſt by Mr. *Daniel Coxe*'s, and on the Weſt by Mr. *Joſeph Kelby*'s. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe, may apply to *Thomas Glentworth*, near the *Poſt-Office* in *Philadelphia*, who is impowered to ſell the ſame.

Juſt Imported from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by *EDWARD BRIDGES*,
At his Houſe (the Corner of *Walnut ſtreet* in *Front-ſtreet*) commonly called the *Scales*:

VAriety of Eaſt India and European Goods, as Silks, Linnen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdaſhery, Hoſiery, Checks and other Mancheſter Manufactory, black and green Oil Cloth, Nutmegs and Cloves, Double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Lead in ſmal Bars; 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 penny Nails, Engliſh Cordage, and double Flint Wine Glaſſes, at reaſonable Rates, for Ready Money or the uſual Credit.

PATRICK GRÆME intending for *Britain* in a ſhort Time, Notice is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to him, to pay their reſpective Ballances.

Sundry Sorts of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, are to be ſold by ſaid *Patrick Græme*, at very reaſonable Rates, for ready Money, or two Months Credit.

RUN away on 19th Inſtant, from Lodowick Debler *of the Townſhip of* Amity, Philadelphia *County, a* Dutch *Servant Lad, named* John Sedimon, *about* 17 *Years of Age, of middle ſize, crook'd Noſe, fair Complexion, thick Lips, and ſhort ſandy Hair, his Knees bend in, and Feet ſtand out: Had on when he went away, a good felt Hat, two linſey wolſey ſtrip'd Jackets, one without ſleeves, and the other with, leather Breeches, and a pair of Trowſers over them, a good pair of white yarn Stockings, and good Shoes. Took with him a little ſorrel Horſe, with a good ruſſet Hunting-Saddle, a good ſnaffle Briddle, and a hair Halter.*

Whoever takes up the ſaid Lad, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds *Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* Lodowick Debler.

Juſt Imported, from England,
And to be SOLD, by JOHN BARD,

At his Shop next Door but one to Evan Morgan's *Corner*, in Market-Street, Philadelphia:

A Very good Choice of freſh DRUGGS; where may be had moſt Sorts of Chymical and Galenical Medicines at very reaſonable Rates.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship *Apollo*, A Parcel of likely SERVANTS, Men and Boys, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of, by *Stedman* and *Robertſon*, at their Store in *Water-ſtreet*; where any Perſons may be furniſhed with great Variety of European Goods reaſonably for ready Money or ſhort Credit.

Juſt Publiſhed, a Third Edition, of

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, for the Year 1740. Containing beſides the uſual Mattets, many pleaſant Verſes, merry Jokes and wiſe Sayings, with a Letter to the Author from *Titan Leeds*, deceas'd; alſo Dr. *Tennent*'s infallible Method of Cure in the Pleuriſy by the Seneka Rattle-Snake Root.

Note. As the Plant is very plainly deſcribed, and may be found in *Penſilvania*, the *Jerſeys*, *New-York*, *&c.* and as the Method of uſing it is particularly laid down, it is not doubted but this Almanack may be a Means of ſaving the Lives of Thouſands. Sold by *B. Franklin* at the *New Printing-Office*, *Market-ſtreet*. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* per Dozen, or 5*d.* Single.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcribers, Executors of *Humphry Murrey*, Deceaſed, the following Tracts of Land, *viz.*

625 Acres on a Branch of *Delaware*, called *Leoglan* in *Amwel* Townſhip, *Hunterdon* County, and Province of *Weſt-New-Jerſey*, near *John Reading*, Eſq; who has a Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

1420 Acres near *Whipaney*, in the County and Province aforeſaid, inquire of *John Budd*, Eſq; who lives near the Land.

500 Acres in *Limerick* Townſhip, *Philadelphia* County, and Province of *Pennſylvania*, about 30 Miles from the City.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Humphry Murrey*, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay off their Bonds, and the Ballances of their Accounts, or they may expect Suits to be commenced againſt them, by

William Allen and *Edward Shippen.*

TO BE SOLD,

THree fourth Parts of an Iron Work and Griſt-Mill ſcituate within half a Mile of *Burdens-Town*, in the County of *Burlington*, lying about the Diſtance of a ſmall Mile up a Navigable Creek which emptys it ſelf into *Delaware* River cloſe by ſaid *Burdens-Town*; whereby the Water Carriage up and down that River, is rendered very commodious: Together with three fourths of 17 Acres of Land and of 3 Acres of Meadow, purchaſed for Iron Oar. Alſo a Coal Houſe and many other Neceſſaries for carrying on the ſaid Work, tho' now ſomewhat out of Repair Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to *Samuel Buſtill* of *Burlington* and *John Cox* of *Trenton*, Attorneys at Law, two of the Executors of *Daniel Cox*, Eſq; deceaſed, who are impowered to ſell the ſame, where they may be inform'd of the Title and Conditions of Sale.

N. B. Mr. *Thomas Potts*, who owns the other quarter Part of the Premiſes, will be inclined to ſell with the ſaid Executors on reaſonable Terms.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.
Where *Advertiſements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.